party was the attempt to violate the constitutional right of the President in the act which President Johnson protested against.

Mr. Hawley asked Mr. Chalmers whether he was not aware that the Republicans had then more than a two-thirds majority in Congress, and could pass the bill over the President's veto?

Mr. Chalbers admitted that that was so.

Mr. Belyone asked him whether in the last election campaign any State convention of any part of the country had demanded that the President should not use the army to protect the citizens at the polls, or that the election laws should be repeated?

Mr. Chalbers are priced that those were the issues that had been made by the last Congress, and that Democratic candidates went before the country, and those issues were sustained.

In confinuation of his speech he claimed that he had struck to the ground the declaration of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield that the Democratic party was inaugurating revolutionary methods of legislations, and showed that it was the purpose of the Republican party to sarve the dovernment unless it was permitted to strangle the freedom of elections at the polis.

Mr. Belfone, You say that the Republican party has been repudiated.

Mr. Chalbers. I do: and shank God it is true. [Applance on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Belfone, In the last Heuse you had seventy majority, and to-day you have but one.

Mr. Chalbers. I do: and shank God it is true. [Applance on the Democratic barty was standing on mere punction, with a chip on its shoulder, while the Democratic party was standing on one of the vital principles of therety. If, be said, the Government must die, and die at the nands of such a President, then the Democratic party was standing on seven purposes of the polican party was standing on mere punction, with a chip on its shoulder, while the Democratic party was standing on seven purposes of the daying Goddess of Liberty and say, 'Ebake not thy gory locks at me; thou cannet not say.' I did it.' [Applance on the Democratic side.]

"To this

"To this complexion has it come at last"—that "To this complexion has it come at last"—that the majority must go like suppliants on bended knee, and pray to their Most Worshipful High-nesses of the muority to redress grievances, or that this Government must die. What was meant by the threat of the gentleman from Obio (Mr. Garfield) that the Government would be allowed to die willout the firing of a bostile gun.? That gentleman knows that his party is powerless in this House and in the Senate. What, then, does the threat mean? Before him, when he made it, sat the Secretary of State. Behind him sat the General of the Army.

retary of State. Behind him sai the General of the Army
We know that the army and the President are the only instruments by which the Republican party can carry out its threat. If it was not mere bravado, not a mere galvanic shock of cloquence intended to stimulate the spinal column of the President, it was intended as a threat to the American people, that if we dared to redress a most grievous wrong by putting its repeal on an appropriation bill it would be denounced as revolutionary, and that the President, with the army and navy at his back, would put down that revolution.

The name of revolution has no terror for us, Smeering demonstrations on the Republican side, ly we learned to love it in jour childhood. It brings back to us that grand struggle for freedom when our revolutionary ancestors left their footprints stamped in blood in the shows of Valley Forge, so that we, their children, "may take heart Jagain" whenever the hour of peril shall come upon us, Military despotism now threatens us on every side. Troops have been assembled at the polls to intimidate free people at elections: Toops have been assembled at the polls to he searched at the polls to he searched at the polls to the search the federal Caulist to intended to the searched at the polls to intimidate free people at elections: Toops have been assembled at the polls to intimidate the federal Cauliston in the standard the searched at the polls to intimidate the searched at the polls to intimidate

inte free people at elections: troops have been as embled at the Federal Capital to intimidate the House of Representatives in counting the electoral

vote.

The battle-cry of 1880 h is been already started—a Government of law, not to be administered by the judiciary, but with an army strong enough to enforce it. Whenever it comes to the question between freedom and despots in the Democratic party will be found standing where our ancestors stood in 1776.

Mr. Course, I desire to ask the reutleman from Mr. CONGER. I desire to ask the geutleman from lississippi whether the second revolution of 1861

Mt. Congen. I desire to ask the geutleman from Mississippi whether the accound revolution of 1891 had any terrors for him.

Mr. Chalbers. The distinguished gentleman is exceedingly witty. History tells us that English kings were in the habit of keeping jesters at court with the fool's cap and bells. It seems that a Republican Congress has supplied itself in the same manner [laughter]: but instead of the fool's cap and judging bells (which might, perhaps, suit very well) it has dressed its jester in swallow-tails. [Loud laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Congen. I asked the heroic gentleman from Mississippi a plain, civil, simple question, and instead of answering it he jumps upon his music box and makes grimaces to the country and the House. [Counter demonstrations on the Republican side, members clapping their hands and indulging in loud laughter for a considerable time.]

Mr. Chalbers, The gentleman is mistaken. I shall certainly not undertake to play a game at which any monkey can beat me. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Faye text obtained the floor. He con-

Democratic side.)

Mr. Fuyr, next obtained the floor. He commenced by saying that if the discussion had been confined to the simple statement; made by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) and to the reply of the other gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McMahon), he would have had nothing to say, but should have been entirely satisfied with that presentation of the case. But the discussion had wandered away from that point.

The other side did not dare to meet square in the

tempting to correct the Executive. They preferred to go back to the merits of the question as to whether or not soldiers should be allowed to keep the peace at the pelds. He did not know how long Republican members would be compelled to sit still and listen to the charge that they had for eighteen years made of the Republic a drunken despotism, recling and recking through the land; to the declaration that this was a military despotism, and that it was for the Democratic party to restore it to the millennium of peace.

He did not know how long they should have to submit to being told that they were the men to be forgiven, and have to hold their voices for fear they might offend some genulemen on the other side, or might arouse the ghost of the old "bloody shirt." He did not know but that they ought to sit quietly and submit to the charge that they had become milliary despots because United States through had been sent to Now York city to keep the peace.

He did not know but that they should keep silent as to the fact that the Democrator of New York city had murdered scores of black men before any United States troops were sent there to keep the peace.

Perhaps they ought to submit to being called

United States troops were sent there to keep the peace.
Perhaps they ought to submit to being called remorseless hyenas, and make no sort of reply. Two gentlemen from Mississippi had spoken to-day, and now he proposed to have read what a Mississippi paper had said. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the Okaloma Southern Surfes an extract thanking food that the South had captured the Capitoi; that in 1880 its man would walk up the White House steps and take his seat in the Presidential chair; that then the glorious triumph of the South would be complete, &c.

Mr. MULDROW said that that paper represented no respectable element of the Mississippi Bennorrary. One of its editors was a man who had carpetbagged from Ohio to Mississippi within the past four years.

Mr. Spanks. It is reported that he was a suffer in a Michigan regiment. [Laughter on the Demo-

cratic side.)

Mr. Fryn. I have heard again and again and again that cry as to the capture of the Capitol. You have been nearer to it than you are to-day. But you never have put your hand yet upon the Capitol, and, under God, you never will. [Applause on the Republican side and great excitement throughout thall.] out the half.]

Mr. Favr proceeded to say that this was not the first time that attempts had been made to capture the Capitol. He quoted from the case of the fugitive slave Burns. In Massachusetts, in 1884, when 1,190 soldlers had been mustered into the United

live slave Burns, in Massachusetts, in 1884, when 1,100 soldlers had been mustered into the United States service, company after company, to take this man; and, after he had been landed in Virginia, bonfires had been built and huzzas had filled the air att over the South in honor of the trimph which had been schewed.

The Southern heart had been filled with joy because the Constitution of the country had been supreme and the law of the hard had been windicated. There never had been a time when the South was nearer capturing the Capital of the country than that time, and hundreds and thousands of man in the Republic had come to believe that when Massachusetts had been thus humiliated and had placed for five in the dust that the Capital had been indeed captured. Gentlemen of the South had

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Continued from First Rogs.]

shown that had forgotten the history of the laws which it was proposed for repeal. In the last conditions were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last conditions were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last conditions were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last conditions were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last conditions were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last conditions were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last conditions were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last conditions were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last condition were presented by the superposed for repeal. In the last condition was now for the military dominated the suspension of the military dominated the superposed for last the very game in the plant of the superposed for last the repeal of the superposed for last the very game in the plant of the superposed for last the plant of the condition of the superposed for last the plant of the plant of the last superposed for last the plant of the condition of the military dominated the superposed for last the very game in the plant of the plant

country the people of those States had never thought enough of the colored man to elect him to Congress?

Mr. Five. People simply preferred to elect somebody else. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Brient proceeded to read a speech, but, in compliance with the suggestion to print, he only read a small portion of it.

Mr. Henn then addressed the House. He commenced by quoting the provision of the Constitution that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. He then sketched the history of the question in the last Congress, and said that he proposed to show that the House was right in the position which it took at the last session, and that it was right in the position which it took at the last session, and that it was right in the position which it took at the last session, and that it was right in the position which it took at the said session, and that it was right in the position which it took now, If anything had been settled by the legislation of the last quarter century, it was that general legislation itself might be attached to appropriation bills, and certainly no one would dispute the proposition that measures in regard to economy and bearing on the revenue were required to be originated in the House. The House was right in insisting that these objectional measures should be repealed. He should not speak to-day of the tost-oath bill, but only of the two measures that relate to elections, because they were both governed by the same principle, and both must be settled by the same constitutional doctrine.

The House insisted that the law should be

cipie, and both must be settled by the same constitutional doctrine.

The House insisted that the law should be amended so as to prohibit the use of troops at the polls, and so that supervisors of election (appointed by Federal authority) should no longer possess their present powers, and that there should be a repeal of all statutes conferring on United States officers the power to interfere with or regulate State elections. The House was right in that demand, first, because these provisions of law were unconstitutional. They interfered with the right of suffringe and with the State laws. The second section of the Constitution declared that the House should be composed of members chosen by the people of the several States, and that the electors abould have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

the State Legislature that determined the qualifications of electors, and not the Constitution of the
United States. There was no such thing as the
right of suffrage for a citizen of the United States.
The right of suffrage was possessed and enjoyed
under the laws of the States, expressly recognized
by the fundamental law of the land. The Supreme
Court had recently so decided. On what theory
then, did this legislation rest? On what theory
then, did this legislation rest? On what theory
then, did this legislation rest? On what theory
then did this legislation rest? On what theory
then did this legislation rest? On what theory
then did this legislation rest? On what the right of
suffrage was a right guaranteed by the Constitution
of the United States, and that it was the business of
Congress to protect that right. He had shown, however, by the express phraseology of the Constitution, and by the decision of the Supreme Court,
that no such right did exist under the Constitution, and therefore the consequence was inevitable
and irresistible that any legislation on that subject
was unconstitutional.

He alluded to the fact that the measures which it
was proposed to repeal were from their very nature
dangerous and destructive tocivil liberty, and sald:
All history is full of warning on this subject. No
republic has ever gone into its grave save through
military interference. Shall we escape the force
and application of a universal rule? I spower less
sweet; are rights more sacred; is liberty more secure, that we can dare, without harm, to tamper
with the danger that has wrought ruin everywhore
before? From lands where the contest for liberty is
now going on all over the world: from lands
where the shadow of despoilsm overturns every
household and compels every citizen toseek sheiter
in foreign lands, helpless to free themselves at
home, there come the soloun notes of warning
against military interference. From the presence
of troops at the polis to the control of elections by
the troops is a single step, and

household and compels every citizen tossek shelter in foreign lands, helpiess to free themselves at home, there come the solumn notes of warning against military interference. From the presence of troops at the polls to the control of elections by the troops at the polls to the control of elections by the troops is a single step, and in that step free elections fail, and free elections are the originators of the power of free government. Troops at the polls mean intimudation of voters; they mean the substitution of the bayonet for the ballot, the encronehment of the Commander-in-Chief on the domain of the President. I was assuanded and regretted to hear from its other side arguments in favor of the use of the army: but my regret is lost in joy when I recollect that the party of the army has not any power in this Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

If has been said that it means revolution for us to pass these bills as we propose. From the beginning of the Government has not the House originated appropriation bills? Has it not been competent to pass a bill repealing a law on the sature books? The only question is whether we can make a repeal on the appropriation bills. Revolution to repeal an objectionable statute? No. In the exercise of the inherent constitutional power the House ose all this. If there be revolution, it is in the suggestions which have come from thors of the distinguished leaders of the Republican party in this House. It is revolution against every theory of the Constitution to the overthrowal absolutely of that instrument for a member of this House, be he an number of the president of the President of the President for the House with a vecto from the President for the House with a vecto from the president when the bill is submitted to the House of "Explain!"]

Mr. McManos. Rather clear, and it?

Mr. McManos. Rather clear, and it?

Mr. House on this bill; I certainly do not know what will be the action of the House of the House of the House what will be the action of the House of the

of his time to Mr. Haskell, who argued from the history of the "border ruffian" struggle in Kansas the necessity of Federal protection of the right of suffrage. At the close of his speech the committee rose, and the House, at \$07, adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States, Tuesday, April 1, 1879. On motion of Mr. Francis Kernan, R. A. Parmer or, esq., of Troy, N. Y., was admitted to practice. No. 194. John W. Pence, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert B. Langdon. Argued by Mr. Matt. H. Car penter for plaintif in error, and by Mr. William Lochren for the defendant in error.

No. 196. The Baltimore and Potomac Ballroad Company, plaintif in error, vs. James H. Grant-Argument commenced by Mr. Enoch Totten for plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. W. F. Mathingly and Mr. R. T. Merrick for defendant in error, Adjourned until to morrow at twelve o'clock.

District Courts. Circuit Court-Chief Justice Cartier,-Galt ve Cook: Judgment for want of affidavit. Gibson ve Noien: judgment by default. Berry et al. vs. Frazier: ordered that garnishee make further an-swer to second interogatory. Oliver vs. Cameron; verdict for defendant.

Mesissippi (Mr. Chaimers) should mat have assets to triumphalty. The Democracy had the House, but they had to keep very well and attend closely to business to keep even the House. They had the Senato, but, thank God, they did not have the Senato, but, thank God, they did not have the Senato, but, thank God, they did not have the Senato, but, thank God, they did not have the Senato, but, thank God, they did not have the Senato, but, thank God, they did not have the Senato but, thank God, they did not have the Senato but, the senator of the S Equity Court-Justice MacArthur.-S. F. & T. Co.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Callected by Republican Reporters,
There will be a match game of pool played at the
West End Hotel between the well-known pool expert, Mr. George Reynold, of Brooklyn, and Mr.
Charles Appier, of this town. The stakes are \$50,
and the time set for the game to commence is eight
o'clock this evening.
About seven o'clock last evening Arthur Lewis, a
colored man, about thirty years old, a hand on the
canal-tont Jeseph Light, lying at Hieston's wharf,
between Washington and Green streets, was taken
suddenly ill and died in an hour. The coroner
was notified, and will hold an inquest this mornling.

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Diseases of the Five and Ear, by P. B. Loring, M. D.

Minor Surgery, by C. A. Hoover, M. D.

Pathological Austoiny, by Geo, N. Acker, M. D. For particulars apply to A. F. A. KING, M. D., Dean, mhzz-Th-Sat&To-tw 725 Thirteenth street.

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wing, and 268 and 369 Northern Liberty Market, or ad
dress flox 71 City Post-Office. Marketing deliver,
free of charge to all parts of the city,

[615-19]

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS. RY WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers RUSTRES SALE, OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STILEETS NORTHWEST By virtue of a deed of treat given to its, dated No ember 4, 1850, and duly recorded to Liber No. 886 105 242, one of the band specords of the Bastlet of Co a 242, one of the land records of the District of bids, and by request of the party secured, we on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1679, at 5 o clock in front of the premises, all that piece or parce is known and designated on plat of the city of W. on, B. C., as part of lot three (2), square dired and seventy (270, vist. Regiming for wat the southwest corner of said lot, thence we have the property of said lot, thence we have the southwest corner of said lot, thence we have the southwest corner of said lot, thence we have the southwest corner of said lot, thence we have the southwest corner of said lot.

ex. consisting of a frame dwelling-house, with storerooms.

Terms of sale: One-third, together with the expenses of sale, in cash, the balance in six and twelve
months, secured by deed of trust on the property sold,
with interest at 8 per cent, per annum, payable semiannually, or all cash, at option of purchaser. A deposit of \$100 required at time of sale are not compiled
with within ten (10) days from day of sale the trusteer
reserve in right to resell the property at the risk and
cost of defaulting purchaser, upon giving one week's
motice of such resale in some newspaper published to
Washington, D. C.

WM. J. WARREN,

apt data

GEORGE H. ELLLOT, Trustees. INITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fiert facts, issued out of the flerk's office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, at the court-boase door of said District, on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1879, at 12 octoick m, all the right, tille, ciatin, and interest of the defendant in and to the following described property, to wit is sub-to No. 18, aquare No. 615 Westington, D. C., together with all and singular the improvements thereon, selsed and levied upon as the property of John H. Cacsell, to satisfy execution No. 1998, at law, in favor of Henricht Sturft.

FRED'K DUIGLASS,

JOHN SHERMAN, Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS.

TONSTRUCTION OF FIRE PROOF BUILDING FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Office of the Secretary.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1879.
Separate proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 19th day of April, 1879, for farmishing and delivering the concrete stone, trubble stone, brokes, cornell, lime, and sand, and also for excavating and grading, for all labor in laying concrete counstators, for all labor in building foundations and cellar walls of rubble stone, and for all labor in laying bricks.

cellar walls of rubble stone, and for all labor in laying bricks.

The plans of the notiding may be seen, specifications, all uccessary information, and biank forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of Cluss & Schulze, architects, Corrooms building.

The proposals in the prescribed form will be addressed—SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Office of the Secretary,
mic2s—Washington, D. C.

A RCHITECTS OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL.

Proposals will be received at time office, where plans, pecifications, &c. can be seen, until TI-ISSIAV, April S, at 12 o'clock m., for the otricks, latter, and materials for laying the same, of the extension of the Government Printing-Office.

EDWARD CLARK. EDWARD CLARK, Architect United States Capitol, PROPOSALS FOR DESIGNATION OF AVENUES AND STREETS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

DESTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1878.
By direction of the Commissioners, scaled proposals
fill by received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon,
ATUEDAY, APRIL 5, 1878, for furnishing and placgroup street lamps in the cities of Washington and
eorgetown the designations of Avenues and Streets
letters and numbers one and one-touf (U2) inches
length and properly proportioned.
Enders are at liberty to submit any plan whatever
or effecting this purpose, transmitting samples or
fork. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or w. J. TWINING. Major Engineers, U. S. A.; Engineer Commissioner District, of Columbia

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A SPECIFIC REMEDY for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine; Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys; Stone in the Bladder, Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, Bright's Disease, Milky Discharges, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys or Profutate Gland, whether affecting Male, Female, or Child.

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FOR WEAKNESS arising from excesses or dissipation, attended with some of the following symbolisms: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertino ro Business, Shortness of Breath, Trembiling, Troubled with Thougaits of Dissess, Dinness of Vision, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Itead, Rush of Blood to the Head, Skin Eruptions Paic Countenance, and Dry Skin.

ITHESE SYMPTOM's are allowed to go on very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow, When the constitution becomes affected with organic weakness it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthers and tone up the system, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in every case.

The Finest Ventilated Hotel in America, and one of the Largest (having over 500 Rooms—250 en suite—with Baths and Closets attached) and Most Elegantly Furnished Hotels in this country.

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Baths and Parlors Extra.

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HAS NO EQUAL in diseases necutiar to females Circuite Inflammation of the Uterus, and all com-plaints incident to the sex.

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IS UNEQUALED by any remody known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all even the world to be used after confinement, and all en-reboled constitutions of both sexes and all ages. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

HEADACHE, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizzl-ners, Sour Stomach, Eruciations, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Papitation of the Heart, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symp-toms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

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INVIGORATES the Stomach stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action in cleansing the Blood of all impurities and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial proper-ties.

Price 51 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.

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the well-known Standard Flour of the District. It is better than ever it was, and makes Rolls and Bread as light and as white as the driven snow. The above-named Flours can be bought at any first-class grocery Wholesale Depot, corner First street and Indiana avenue. WM. M. GALT & CO.

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THE LADIES SOCIAL CIRCLE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH A BAZAAR, AT THE CHURCII, Pancy and Useful Articles, Ec Cresm, Refreshments
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All are invited to attend.

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Carneross' Minstrels, gest. Most Talented, and Only Operation in the world. E-RENOWNED ARTISTS - 3 n an entire superb minstrel performance, concuring with the original travesty.

HENRY MOSES' SHADHOAT PINAFORE, as given over fifty times in Fridadelphia.

Hughey Dougherty as Sir Joseph Porterhouse 1, 1. Carnetoes 2. Captain Cottonian Matt Wheeler as The pretty cousts. Hele-fames Quinn as Dear Little Buttertub Engere 2. A. Fairly Raine P. M. Hall 38 Dick Peedey P. M. Hall 58 Dick Peedey

ettler as Bestewain bile Short as The Meldy April 7—"Celebrated Case," by the Unice Square PHEATRE COMIQUE.

ONDAY, MARCH II. NIGHTLY AND TUESDAY A SOLID VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
Campbell and Barke, the Daytons, P. C. Foy, Mike Jaliagher. Last week of the great Milton Jaspers—Milton, Ed., Lew, and Marie; Harrington and Johnon, Molile Wilson, Belle Citton.
Jake Budd's new act, "A Messenger from Alexandria," and the Milton Jaspers "Scraps."

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Billiards, - - - 40 Cents per Hour. TARLES REFITTED. BAR RESTOCKED. as Everything in first-class style, octi 6m M. B. SCANLON, Proprietor OLD NO. ON EXHIBITION NEW NO. AND BALE 638
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Free Art Gallery and store, No. 638 E street north-

Choice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromes, &c.
Also, largest stock of Paperhaugings, Windowsbades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Cords and Tassela Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.

2 TERMS CASIL.
Please remember mame and number.

1025-ff NOTICE TO MOUNT VERNON PASSENGERS. THE STEAMER W. W. CORCORAN.
which has been recently built and turnished L. L.
Blake, captain, is the only bust allowed to land passingers at Mount Vernor Whate. Round trip, \$1, inclinding admission to Mansion and Grounds.
Steamer lave Sixth street from about \$2 p. m.
day excepted) at \$1 km th. Hollin Nosworkin.
Lo. L. Blake, steamer W. W. Gorcoran.

[1-4]

FOOT SURGERY--CORNS, &c. "Daily walks being requisite to health," thousands visit for, WHITE'S establishment, 148 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Williard's Hotel, for relief from and avoidance of Corns, Buntons, Chibbiains, Bad Naille &C. Among his patrons are many of the most eminent medical, judicial, and political dignitaries of the world. Established 1981, Fee, 11 a visit. decm

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National Portrait Gallery, 625 Pennsytvahia avenue, between Sixth and Seventi Sciences, Washington, D. C.
This gallery combains a collection of Austrican an European celebrides unrivated on this continent. Por traits of entinent men and women on exhibition an jor sale. Old pictures restored and copied to any de sired size.

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BOARD PER MONTH IS ONLY \$15. Private Dining Saloons upstairs for tadies and gen

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Baths and Parlors Extra. A reduction from the above prices to par JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.,

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Popular prices. Board and room at \$3 and \$4 per day. Parfor and alcove rooms at equally low rates. Builts Eyes, or sixth floor (side rooms), at \$2.50 per day. The cleray have always been received at the eral discount. Army and may officers at special rates. Four iron fire escapes. Metropolitan Hotel. J. F. CAKE.

WELCKER'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, 797 FIFTEENTH STREET, s been entirely refitted and renovated. Rooms at e or single.

Orders for parties promptly attended to. no30-8m Willard's Hotel. THIS FAVORITE HOTEL, HAVING BEEN

THROUGHOUT, AND ENTIRELY REFURNISHED,

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, PAINTED

IS NOW OPEN For the Reception of Guests.

BRESLIN & COOKE, neves-if PROPRIETORS.

THE TREMONT HOUSE HAS JUST UNDERgone therough renovation. It is nevery propered,
nainted; carpeted, and heated with sleam. Permaneut bearders will be taken at the following low raises;
tentleman and wife, \$50 to \$60 per month; single
rooms, £3 to \$60 per month; and \$5 per week.

All are levited to call and look through the house
des-if PROPRIETORS.

WORMLEY'S HOTEL, CORNER H AND FIFTEENTH STREETS. ST. JAMES HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

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With unequaled facilities and advantages for economically conducting the Wood and Coal trade, wharves, factory, extensive story yards enabling us to stock up largely when coal is lowest, offices throughout the City, and all in immediate communication, homorphy prompt attention to orders, we are prepared to offer to our patrons the best varieties of coal at the very lowest prices.

Remember, we insure a strictly pure coal, of 2,340 pounds to the tot.

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Main office, mill, and denot, foot of Twelfin, Thirteenth, and F afreets seathwast.

JOHNSON THE STREET OF TWEET, THE STREET OF TWEET, THE STREET OF THE STREET, THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET, THE STREET OF THE STREET, THE STREET OF THE STRE

COKE DOWN TO FOUR CENTS. GABLIGHT OFFICE

411 and 412 Tenth street. work.

MONETARY AND TRADE REPORT.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

New York Money Market.

Money was active at 7.

New York, April 1, 1879,
Foreign exchange was quiet at 485 @ 485 for long and
1871 as 485 for demand.
Government

63.74 - 2885; for demand.
Government bonds were firm.
State bonds were dull.
Railroad bonds were active. The leading feature
was the activity in Eric new consolidated seconds,
which advanced, under a brisk demand, to 68. New
Jersey Central consolidated node assessed rose to 85. Rock bland conposite of 8 to 1325, Canada Southern firms to 734, Onio and Mississippi seconds to 224, Kanaas Pacific Denver division, with compan certificates) to 1335, and do trist receipts to 1357. Kanaas Pacific incomes No 15 fell off to 415 and do No 11 to 41. Cin-cinnati and Springfield firsts, guaranteed by C U C & I.

The stock market was fairly active, but was somewhat irregular. In the early dealings the spe ulation was firm, especially for the coal stares, which advanced was firm, especially for the coal stares, which advanced was in, especially for the coal stares, which advanced was in the fair of the stares of the special list also showed an improvement of 160% per cent. Buring the afternoon a tendency to a lower range of prices was developed and the market closed at a reduction of 160% in the great list and & in Michigan Central. The transactions accregated 141,250 shares, of which 14,000 were Erie, 3,500 were Lake Showers Especially were St Paul, 32,000 were Delawing, Lactaguains and Western, 8,000 were See Jensey Central, 2,000 were Chio and Mississippi, 2,000 were Seetard, 12,000 were Stare Tunnel.

The following were the closing prices: N. Y. Central. 1144 Circugo and N. W. Erie. 2044 Da. preferred. Lake Shore 1145 Rock Palant Ulinois Central 22 Western Union. 1145 Rick Palant Ulinois Central 22 Western Union. SUB-TREASURY BALANCES.

Pacific Mining Stocks.
San Francisco, April 1, 1879.

The following are the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day

> GENERAL MARKETS. Georgetown Grain Market.

GEORGETOWN, April 1, 1879.
Wheat—In the absence of wheat of all descriptions

Baltimore General Market. Baltimore General Market.

Bartimore, April 1, 1878.

Cotton firm. Middling, 1946.

Flour very quiet. Howard-street and Western super fine, \$5 2563 751 do extra. \$465 65; do family, \$4 736 \$465; do Rie Brands, \$5 75666; Patapeco family, \$0 73, Wheat—Southorn dull and steady. Western dull and fower. Southern red, \$1 126 115; do amber, \$1 136 \$116; No 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1 134; No 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1 126; 125; April, \$1 126 1125; May, \$1 126.

tionally Southern white, 402 major to yellow 1412 the stream mixed, spot and April, 43.55 th; C. May, 475 th; C. Steamer, 40c. Oats dall and steamy, Southern, 25632c; Western white, 31652c; do mixed, 35631c; Pennsylvania, 31.46

Bye duil and nominal at \$4655c. Hay steady. Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, \$11 6 12. Provisiona steady, Mess pork, \$10 256510.75. Buik meats—Loone shoulders, Bigt clear-rib sides, 4½c1 pocked, 4½c and 5½c, Bacon—Shoulders, A½c clear-rib sides, 5½c. Hams, 5½ff%c. Lard, refined thereas, 7½c. Butter steady; prime to choice Western, 186236; roll, 186156. Eggs quiet, with light receipts fresh, 13.

Fetroleum dull. Crade, 71,68814c; reflued, 934c.
Coffee firm. Hie cargues, fest loc.
Sugar firmer and fairly active. A soft, 86884c.
Whisky dull at \$6 0784 07%.
Freights to Liverpool per steam steady. Cottos,
22d; flour, 283d; grain, 684d.
Receipts—Flour, 2,690 bibs; wheat, 117,680 bu; cors. 9,200 th; oats, 3,300 bu. shipments—Wheat, 92,500 bu; corn, 89,000 bu.

RIVER AND CANAL NEWS.

Washington River Front. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Sears, both from the Chesapeake Bay, with

CLEARED VESTERDAY,
Riley's wharves-Schooners John W Gray, Bundlek,
ound down, light. Georgetown River Front. PORT.

Entered—Steamship John Gibson, Traverse, New ork, with an amorted cargo to District merchants.

Chesapeake and Obio Canal. Arrived Boats Round-Top Cement, with hoop-poles J G & J M Waters: Morning Star, with oak logs to

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FOR-TUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION: CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY April 8, 1879-107th Monthly Drawing. Louisiana State Lottery Company. This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 FOR THE FERM OF TWEN-TY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve faund of \$55,000, ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take piace monthly on the second Thesday. In never scates or pospones, Look at the following Distribution:

100.000 TICKETS AT TWO FOLILARS EACH, 100.000 TICKETS AT TWO FOLILARS EACH, HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR, LIST OF PRIZES.

IRALE-TOLIST OF
LOAPITAL PRIZE
LICAPITAL PRIZE
LICAPITAL
LICAPIT APPROXIMATION PRIZES
9 Approximation Prizes of \$100.
9 Approximation Prizes of 200.
9 Approximation Prizes of 100. 1,857 Prizes, amounting to.... Leaponsible corresponding agents wanted at all promit on points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the home office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to mation, or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana,
H. L. PLUM,
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Orto 1701 New York avenine, Washington,
All our Grount Extraordinary Bracings are under
the apper vision and management of GENERALS O. T.
BEAURIGGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. mariz

\$10 to \$1,000 invested in Wall St. stocks makes the stock of the stock FURNITURE! The handsomest stock of

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES, AT

F. KRUTINA'S WAREHOOMS AND MANUFACTORY, tos, 96 and 98 East Houston Street, N. Y.

other, &c., &c.
Ranking, Insurance, and other offices fitted up and
granished throughout.
Designs and saturates furnished with promptness.
Altroods warranted and sold at MANUFACTURLIES PHICES. Grading and Repaving.

The Washington Market Company, having decided o relay the payement in the market yard and lower the grade, will receive propositions for doing the

Pier and Mantsi Mirrors, Hardwood Doors, Wains-